

# WILL CALL 90,000 DRAFT REES A MONTH MOB LYNCHES TEUTON AFTER DRAGGING HIM THROUGH CITY STREET

## PRIZE OF \$1,000 AWARDED TO THE AUTHOR OF CREED

Washington, April 5.—The American's Creed, for which the city of Baltimore offered a prize of \$1,000 was made public here yesterday. Its selection was the result of a "National Citizens' Creed Contest" approved by President Wilson. Speaker Clark and a host of famous Americans. The author of the creed, who wins the \$1,000 prize is William Tyler Page, of Friendship Heights, Maryland, near Washington. It reads:

"THE AMERICAN'S CREED—I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect Union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

"I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies."

The idea of laying emphasis on the duties and obligations of citizenship in a national creed originated with Henry S. Chapin and was first announced by him in September, 1916. The idea was approved by the resident and endorsed by "The Vigilantes," a non-partisan organization of authors, artists and others for patriotic purposes.

Baltimore, as the birthplace of "The Star Spangled Banner," offered, in March, 1917, through Mayor Preston, a \$1,000 prize. Committees were appointed to pass upon the creeds. There were three committees: one on creeds, one on creeds, and one on creeds. The committee on creeds, consisting of Porter Emerson Brown, Henry S. Chapin, Hermann Hagedorn and representatives of magazines; a committee on creeds, consisting of Matthew Page Andrews, Irvin S. Cobb, Hamlin Garland, Ellen Glasgow, Julian Street, Booth Tarkenton, Charles Hanson Towne; and an advisory committee, consisting of Commissioner Claxton, of the federal bureau of education, and other national and state officials.

Several thousand proposed creeds were submitted and 50 of them were turned over by the committee to the committee on creeds. The committee on creeds, consisting of Mr. Page, in an envelope opened in New York city March 6, last, was selected as the best. The creed awarded the prize was selected because it was not only brief but remarkably comprehensive of the best in American ideals, history and traditions, as expressed by the founders of the republic and its greatest statesmen and writers. Its language is a composite of ideals taken from the constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence, the Federalist, the federal oath of allegiance, Washington's Farewell Address, Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech, Webster's speech in the Senate Jan. 26, 1850; Edward Everett Hale's "A Man Without a Country," "The Star Spangled Banner," the army and navy regulations, a War Department circular on flag etiquette of April 14, last, and the great seal of the United States.

## AUTO BANDITS GET \$1,988 AND ESCAPE

New York, April 5.—Four men with a stolen automobile held up an Adams Express Co. wagon, which had just left the Jamaica, L. I. station yesterday forenoon and threatening the two men in charge with their revolvers, obtained \$1,988 in cash from a small safe in the wagon and made off with it. The robbery occurred in Rockaway Road, within a few feet of Fulton street, the principal thoroughfare of Jamaica, and within view of passing trolley cars.

The men in charge of the Express Co.'s wagon were Milton Allen of 99 Irving Place, assistant agent of the company at Jamaica, and James P. Fleming, of 14 Archer Place, Jamaica. Three of the robbers covered them in true western style and the fourth man remained in the automobile ready to start up the machine when his confederates had completed their work, but the car, after they had jumped in and gone a short distance, became stalled.

Late in the afternoon the police made four arrests. Joseph Krauss of 337 East Twenty-seventh street, Manhattan, who said he was a laborer; Joseph and Michael Spano of the same address, and Michael Delessandro of 446 East 139th street, Manhattan, were the prisoners. The police are looking for a man known as "Whitey," said to have been the driver of the stolen car. He is believed to have the cash taken from the express company's safe.

## NEW YORK GIRL KILLED BY SHELL

Washington, April 5.—The name of Mme. Dutrell, daughter of George L. Ingraham of New York, was added today to those of Americans killed and injured when a church in Paris was destroyed by the German long range guns.

Both of Mme. Dutrell's legs were broken, according to a dispatch from Ambassador Sharp.

The ambassador's dispatch said the president of France, members of the ministry and Allied and neutral diplomats attended the funeral of the daughter of the Swiss embassy and his wife, killed in the church, and heard a funeral oration denouncing the German methods of warfare.

The German-Swiss frontier will be closed today.

## LOCAL AVIATOR REPORTED DEAD OR A PRISONER

News that Second Lieut. Ralph B. Smith of the Royal Flying Corps, a Bridgeport boy, has been missing since March 27, has been received by his bride of five months, Lillian, of 127 Cambridge Place, in Brooklyn, N. Y. A message from the British War Office informed her that on that date he failed to return from a flight over the German lines. It is believed he was either killed or taken prisoner.

Lieut. Smith is 23 years old and the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Smith of this city. A graduate of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, he had worked as a reporter for the New York Herald for several years until last June, when he enlisted in the Flying Corps.

Returning to New York on a furlough, Lieut. Smith, on Nov. 1, married Miss Lillian Deghucue, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Deghucue of the Cambridge Place address. After a short honeymoon he went to England, where he was given a first-class pilot's license and sent to France.

## CONNECTICUT IS ASKED TO CALL 230 CAMERA MEN

Washington, April 5.—A call for 400 photographers registered in the draft to mobilize at Madison barracks, Sackett Harbor, N. Y., April 16, was sent out to 15 states today by Provost Marshal General Crowder. They will be put in the air service.

The photographers will be asked to volunteer for the work, but if enough registrants do not come forward some will be inducted into the service.

A call also was issued for 2,325 registrants to be given a two month course in automobile driving and repairing and other mechanical work. Local boards of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas were directed to furnish these men.

The states called upon for men for mechanical training were directed to send the following quotas to the institutions named: Connecticut, 230 to the Parker Memorial school, Boston; 250 to the Wentworth Institute, Boston.

## OFFICIALS FEAR MOB VIOLENCE WILL INCREASE

Washington, April 5.—Until the federal government is given power to punish persons making disloyal utterances, department of justice officials fear more lynchings such as that of Robert P. Prager in Collinsville, Ill., last night. This was the first report reaching here of such an extreme mob violence to a German, although officials who have observed the general feeling against Germans have feared such occurrences.

The government has no authority to take action against the lynchers. Officials of the department of justice deplored the act and expressed the hope that local authorities would speedily punish the lynchers.

## FORBIDS USE OF CAMERA IN LONDON

London, April 5.—American soldiers and sailors visiting London will no longer be permitted to bring their cameras with them. A new regulation, just issued by the authorities, provides that hereafter "no photograph or sketch may be made of other subjects in or near London without special permission." Also the possession of photographic apparatus for this purpose is prohibited.

## JAPAN TRANSFERS SHIPS TO AMERICA

Seattle, April 5.—The Seattle office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, a Japanese steamship company, announced yesterday that it had received a cablegram from Tokyo stating that the Japanese government had commandeered nine of the company's steamships and turned them over to the United States.

The company announced that the commandeered ships would total approximately 60,000 deadweight tons. According to Lloyd's register, the ships are of 38,820 gross tons. The vessels are to be turned over to the United States government in exchange for steel plates to be used in the construction of new Japanese ships, according to the agreement recently by the two governments.

They are the Penang Maru, Yeboshi Maru, Tokomi Maru, Rangoon Maru, Benito Maru, Kirin Maru, Yatsuda Maru, Jinsei Maru, and Tosa Maru. All are freighters and have been plying between Japan and India.

San Francisco, April 5.—The steamers Persia Maru and Seiyu Maru of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha have been commandeered by the Japanese government for the use of the United States Shipping Board, officials of the company announced here yesterday.

The Persia is of 4,000 and the Seiyu 8,000 tons.

The Goodrich Steamship Lines, operating on the Great Lakes, asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for increases ranging from 25 cents to \$1 on one-way fares.

Under the provisions of a bill passed by the New York Assembly, Guardsmen who served at the Mexican border will be paid the difference in salary between Federal and State pay.

## SOCIAL CLASS IN BERLIN IS MOVED BY SUIT

Libel Charge Preferred Against Count Gunther von Bernstorff Stirs Society Folks.

## COUNT'S WIFE NAMED DEFENDANT IN CASE

Baron Von Radeck Tears Epauettes From Uniform of German Ambassador's Son While in Melee.

Amsterdam, April 5.—Berlin society is much stirred by a suit for libel against Count Gunther von Bernstorff, son of the former German ambassador to the United States, by Baron Walter von Radeck, a member of an old Prussian military family who lived for many years in England. Count Gunther's wife, who was Mrs. Marguerite Vivian Burley, Thomson of Burlington, N. J., and several others, including the wife of one of the generals commanding an army on the western front, also are defendants in the suit.

Baron von Radeck and his wife, according to the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung, were divorced in October, 1917, and subsequently she married Count von Bernstorff. The result was a physical encounter between the two men, in which von Radeck tore the epauettes from von Bernstorff's uniform. Thereupon von Bernstorff declared that von Radeck was not capable of giving satisfaction as a gentleman and he charged von Radeck with spying for England.

This resulted in von Radeck leaving the army and von Bernstorff being punished by a military court. The baron now charges that von Bernstorff, with 14 others, caused his divorce and dismissal from the army by circulating untruthful reports.

Count Christian Gunther von Bernstorff and Mrs. Thomson were married Dec. 28. He is 26 years old and in July, 1915, was a clerk in the office of Speyer & Co., New York bankers. He entered the German diplomatic service shortly after the outbreak of the war.

Countess von Bernstorff is about 30 years old. Her first husband was an American, from whom she was divorced after which she married Baron von Radeck. She was born in Stroudsburg, Pa., of English parents, and was adopted by E. J. Thomson of Burlington, N. J. After her first marriage she met Baron von Radeck in New York and they were married in London in 1911. Two years later she filed suit for a divorce on grounds of cruelty and the case dragged on until last October. Four years ago the countess fell heir to an estate of \$100,000 from her mother's estate.

Baron von Radeck was formerly an attaché of the German embassy in London. His father was a general in the German army.

## LIBERTY COACH WILL START ON HISTORIC TRIP

Buffalo, April 5.—As a stimulus to buying Liberty Bonds the Liberty coach, built in 1893 by James Gordon Bennett after the design of the old London mail, will start from the Lafayette monument in this city tomorrow on a journey of 450 miles over historic highways to New York city.

Morris E. Howlett, the noted whip, who drove the coach through historic regions in France and Belgium for James Hazen Hyde several years ago, will hold the reins on the trip. The coach will be drawn by the four famous "Lafayette" local geldings Gwynne Vanderbilt, who lost his life on the Lusitania.

## WOMEN FORCED TO ADMIT RIGHT AGES

Albany, April 4.—Women registering for the local option elections to be held April 16 must give their correct ages. Attorney General Merton E. Lewis held in an opinion made public today. Attorney General Lewis held that any statement failing to indicate the correct age would constitute an evasion of the provisions of the election law covering this subject.

The question was raised by election officials who wanted to know whether it would not be sufficient for a woman to give her age as "upward of 21."

## CHICKEN LOCATES A DIAMOND CLAIM

London, April 5.—Dispatches from Kimberley, South Africa, to the Express state that a chicken killed at Goring recently was found to have a carat diamond in its crop. Two Irishmen, who had killed the chicken, immediately laid out a claim on the spot where the chicken had been feeding and within a few days were rewarded by finding more than \$50,000 worth of small stones, together with several large diamonds, of over 70 carats.

## ESCAPES SUFFOCATION.

Danbury, April 5.—Charles M. Van Wert, 60 years old, narrowly escaped suffocation in a fire that damaged his home on Quaker street to the extent of \$2,000 early today. A week ago today his sister, Mrs. George F. Marshall, was fatally burned at her home here.

## ARGENTINA TO BACK URUGUAY AGAINST HUNS

Buenos Aires, April 5.—A new insight into Argentina's attitude toward German intrigues in South America has just been given by a statement of President Pellicano Viera, of Uruguay in which he informed the Uruguayan Congress that President Irigoyen of Argentina, had promised to place the entire Argentine armed force at the disposal of Uruguay if that country's northern provinces were threatened by the rumored German uprising in Southern Brazil, Argentina volunteering at the same time to assume whatever responsibilities might result from such a step.

The disclosure was a great surprise to the Argentine people as it was to the Uruguayans. Speaking to the Uruguayan Congress, President Viera said:

"With Argentina we have still further strengthened the sentiments of friendly solidarity which connect our two countries and which were confirmed not long ago by President Irigoyen with an action that does honor to his American sentiments.

"In view of the serious suspicions that the German government was fostering an insurrection in the German colonies with the object of producing an uprising in the provinces of southern Brazil, it being intimated that it was also intended to produce an invasion of the north of our territory, the Uruguayan government, in bringing the matter to the attention of President Irigoyen, asked expressly what would be the attitude of the Argentine government in case the Uruguayan government should find it necessary to ask for materials of war for the arming of the militias which should be mobilized.

"President Irigoyen assured our diplomatic representative in Argentina that in case of such an attempt, the Argentine government would place all its assistance in the defense of the sovereignty of the Uruguayan nation, assuming the consequent responsibilities. The executive power thanked President Irigoyen for such friendly assistance."

This declaration is the first intimation that local political circles have had of any such agreement between Argentina and Uruguay, and is being made capital of by those supporters of President Irigoyen who have been maintaining all along that his foreign policy is confined to bringing about a closer union of South American republics for mutual protection against other countries and to remove all threat from foreign disputes until they actually threaten the territory of South American countries.

## LAST OF BRITISH ROTHSCHILDS IS DEAD IN LONDON

London, April 5.—The late Alfred de Rothschild, the last of the British branch of the banking family, was one of the best known characters in London society. His part in the work of the ancient house which has now passed into the background as a power in British commerce was only nominal. He was principally an art collector and a cultivator of friendships. He never married, and his will which was published this week carries out the general ideas of his career. His estate amounted to \$7,500,000, which was not much for a Rothschild, but he had given away money freely in his lifetime.

This amount, with the exception of small bequests to nephews, goes to his personal friends. The main part is left to Lord and Lady Carnarvon, who were associated with him in his art hobbies. Lord Forrester and Lady Herbert, who received \$125,000, and Lady Curzon, the Kentucky widow of an Argentine magnate, who was married to Lord Curzon last year, is remembered with \$50,000, with \$75,000 for her three children.

There are large gifts to some twenty other persons including the Marquis of Salisbury, who was a friend of King Edward and the last Minister to Great Britain of the Portuguese monarchy.

Mr. Rothschild's town house and art works go to the Countess of Carnarvon, and his country estate to his nephew Major Lionel Rothschild, who is head of the third generation of the family.

Mr. Alfred, as he was called, was a well known figure because he wore more old-fashioned clothes and clung to old fashioned ways of living.

## NEW YORK SCHOOL BOYS MUST TRAIN

New York, April 5.—Hereafter schoolboys between the ages of 16 and 13 years who remain away from military training will be expelled from their school or will not receive their diplomas. The rule carrying these penalties for disobedience of the State military training law went into effect yesterday. When the boys refused to take part in military training, and as there was no penalty the State Military Training Commission could not compel them to attend drill. It was to remedy this that the Board of Education made the rule.

The enforcement of this regulation is in the hands of Dr. C. Ward Crampton and Abner P. Way, who have been appointed to co-operate with the State Military Training Commission. Dr. Crampton said yesterday that there had been a meeting of the twenty-two co-ordinators appointed from the various schools, and the entire question of enforcement had been gone over. It is proposed not only to compel compliance on the part of boys who are already in the age limit, but each schoolboy as he reaches 16 years must report to his principal as ready for military training. Failure to report at drill the second time will mean expulsion unless a satisfactory excuse is furnished.

## Mobilization Commands Will Soon Be Sent to Governors.

## PERSHING'S NEED TO BE SATISFIED

Want of Men to Meet German Offensive Quickens Call.

Washington, April 5.—Orders for the mobilization of the first large number of men of the second draft will go out to the governors of the states very soon.

Fifteen thousand men of the second draft are now mobilizing, and the April call about to go out will represent probably more than the month's proportion of the 800,000 men who it previously has been announced will be called during the remaining nine months of the year.

To call the 800,000 in equal monthly increments would mobilize them at about the rate of 90,000 a month. However, there is no assurance that this will be a fixed figure because the flow of men will be determined by the needs of the army in France. As Gen. Pershing may call for specially qualified troops, an average of 90,000 a month may be much exceeded or much decreased.

It has been announced that the men will be drawn as gradually as in the small numbers as possible, so as not to dislocate industry, and particularly agriculture.

So far as possible this plan will be followed. The immediate need of increasing the American forces in France, however, to meet the German drive, is likely to result in calling the men faster than at first proposed. For that reason the April quota undoubtedly will exceed its normal average. In fact, if the need is pressing the entire 800,000 might be called in much less time than the nine months originally planned.

## LENROOT WILL GIVE SUPPORT TO PRESIDENT

Milwaukee, April 5.—United States Senator-elect Irvine L. Lenroot declared in a statement today that he would support President Wilson in the senate as he did in the house, in all measures helpful to the war.

He said that Victor L. Berger, Socialist, received too many votes and that the campaign of patriotic education must go on.

"But the cobined loyalty vote demonstrates beyond all question the loyalty of Wisconsin as a state," he said. "I hope all Republicans and Democrats will now work together and make the third year of our campaign the most successful we have had."

Mr. Lenroot will make two Liberty bond speeches and will return to Washington next week.

## MANSFIELD DIES IN TEXAS CAMP

San Antonio, Tex., April 5.—Richard Mansfield, 24, son of the late Richard Mansfield, died here from meningitis at the base hospital at Fort Sam Houston. Young Mansfield's death followed an illness of several weeks. He was a member of the Aviation section, Signal Corps, stationed at Kelly Field. His body will be sent to his home in New London, Conn.

Richard Gibbs Mansfield, who was a private in the Aviation section of the United States army, was in his 20th year. He enlisted in the army on Feb. 1 last. Before patriotism prompted him to become a soldier he had essayed to be an actor. He ran away from a private school and went to New York and joined a company there. His mother, who was Beatrice Cameron, found him and took him home. He was christened Gibbs Mansfield, but several years ago he assumed the name his father made famous, and since that time he had been known as Richard Mansfield.

The young man appeared on the stage for the first time in June, 1915, playing the role of Robin Hood in a production of Alfred Noyes' "Sherwood" by the children of Christodora House, of New York. His performance was much praised.

He was then 17 years old and had come to New York as a schoolboy on a visit. It was said of him at that time that all his ambitions were for the stage, and he hoped to succeed his father as a great actor. In this bent he was never encouraged by his father. It was said that Mr. Mansfield would never allow his son to be brought into a theatre by the stage door.

It was in December, 1916, that young Mansfield decided the time had come for him to leave school and take up his career on the stage. Taking advantage of the Christmas holidays he left school at Short Beach, Conn., and went to New York, obtaining a place with the Provincetown Players. He played there for two nights, and his mother then induced him to return home.

## CHAS. H. MERRITT OF DANBURY DEAD

Danbury, April 4.—Charles H. Merritt, one of the leading citizens of this city, died at his home here this morning in his 75th year, after a short illness with bronchial pneumonia. Mr. Merritt was president of the Danbury & Bethel Gas & Electric Light Co.; was for many years one of the leading hat manufacturers here, and was president of the American Anti-Boycott association.

## MOB LYNCHES TEUTON AFTER DRAGGING HIM THROUGH CITY STREET

SOCIALIST MADE DEROGATORY REMARKS ABOUT PRESIDENT—GIVEN THREE MINUTES TO PRAY AND THEN STRUNG UP TO TREE BY MEN.

Collinsville, Ill., April 5.—Kneeling with his arms crossed, Robert P. Prager, who was lynched by a mob last night at midnight for alleged disloyal utterances, prayed in German for three minutes before he was strung up, according to statements today by members of the lynching party.

## NEGRO SOLDIERS PAY PENALTY FOR PRIVATE'S DEATH

Houston, Tex., April 5.—In a little arroyo within the limits of Camp Logan a score of persons this morning saw the first military execution since the camp was established. John B. Mann and Walter Matthews, negroes, privates of Co. I, 370th infantry, paying with their lives for the killing of Private Ralph M. Foley, Co. G, 136th infantry.

The condemned men went to their death calmly and the entire proceedings lasted only a few minutes. Aside from the physicians and newspaper men witnessing the execution were Lieut. Col. John V. Clinin, commanding the military police; his aide, a representative of Major Gen. George Bell, Jr., commanding the 33rd division; Father J. J. O'Hearn, chaplain of the 198th trains, and necessary guards.

The crime for which the death penalty was given by the court martial was the murder of Private Foley, who was guarding the negroes while they were engaged in cleaning up rubbish around the camp. Foley was stabbed in the ear and died two hours later. The negroes fled, but were quickly recaptured and their trial began the following morning, lasting three days.

## GUESSES OUR MEN WENT TO HELL SO HE IS ARRESTED

Minneapolis, Mich., April 5.—The Rev. C. H. Auerwald, pastor of the German Lutheran church here, is under arrest, charged with making seditious utterances. He is alleged to have said concerning the sinking of the Tuscania: "The soldiers on that boat said they were going to get the Kaiser or go to Hell, and I guess they went to Hell."

## THRASH NORWALK MAN WHO DAMNED LIBERTY BONDS

Norwalk, April 5.—Because of the fact that he is declared to have said "Damn the Liberty Bonds, they won't be worth 30 cents after the war; to Hell with them," Ernest Boessmann, an employee of the Norwalk Tire & Rubber Co., of this city, was charged for more than two weeks by a mob of about 200 of his fellow workers and after being caught was made to kiss the American flag and was then severely beaten. In spite of his injuries he is about town today, but the authorities have taken no action in the matter.

## APOLOGIZES FOR KILLING COUNSEL

London, April 5.—The Exchange Telegraph correspondent in Amsterdam reports the German newspaper as announcing that Emperor William has sent a personal letter to the president of Switzerland apologizing for the killing of the counsellor of the Swiss legation in Paris during the bombardment of Good Friday.

## FIRE DESTROYS CANNING PLANT

Rochester, N. Y., April 5.—Fire of supposed incendiary origin early today destroyed the five buildings of the W. H. Osborne Co. canning plant in Honeoye Falls, 30 miles from this city, involving a loss of \$100,000.

## PERSHING'S TROOPS ARE GUARDING MEUSE HEIGHT

With the American Army in France—April 5—(Associated Press)—American forces are now occupying a sector on the Meuse Heights, south of Verdun.

This announcement was released for publication last night, simultaneously with a statement that the enemy raided one of the American listening posts in this sector following a heavy bombardment.

The raid was made against one of the few positions in this region where it is feasible, because of the terrain, to conduct operations without heavy loss to the attacking forces. The enemy first vigorously bombarded the American first line and communication trenches, zigzagging up the hillside and then sent over a raiding party, which swarmed about the listening post.

The further progress of the enemy was halted by a strong fire from the American first and second lines, and as a consequence, the enemy can hardly claim success.

Because of the topography of the Meuse Heights region, there has been little severe fighting there for many months, and the opposing forces took advantage of the inactivity to construct fine dugouts, many of them being lighted by electricity. Each side enjoys the advantage of excellent observation posts, and shells echo among the surrounding hills, which are covered with spring flowers.

The other American sectors were reported quiet yesterday. The Germans sent in a few shells in the sector northwest of Toul, but the enemy airplanes were fairly active in the